

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D.C. 20535

March 19, 2018

MUCKROCK DEPT MR 39028 411A Highland Avenue Somerville, MA 02144-2516

FOIPA Request No.: 1378855-000 Subject: NICHOLS, LOUIS B.

Dear Ms. Best:

The enclosed documents were reviewed under the Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA), Title 5, United States Code, Section 552/552a. Below you will find check boxes under the appropriate statute headings which indicate the types of exemptions asserted to protect information which is exempt from disclosure. The appropriate exemptions are noted on the enclosed pages next to redacted information. In addition, a deleted page information sheet was inserted to indicate where pages were withheld entirely and identify which exemptions were applied. The checked exemptions boxes used to withhold information are further explained in the enclosed Explanation of Exemptions.

Sec	tion 552	Section 552a
(b)(1)		(d)(5)
(b)(2)		┌ (j)(2)
(b)(3)	☞ (b)(7)(C)	「 (k)(1)
	(b)(7)(D)	┌ (k)(2)
	(b)(7)(E)	(k)(3)
	(b)(7)(F)	[(k)(4)
(b)(4)	(b)(8)	(k)(5)
(b)(5)	(b)(9)	┌ (k)(6)
▽ (b)(6)		(k)(7)

42 pages were reviewed and 42 pages are being released.

existence of your subject's name on any watch lists.

Below you will also find additional informational paragraphs about your request. Where applicable, check boxes are used to provide you with more information about the processing of your request. Please read each item carefully.

Γ	Document(s) were located which originated with, or contained information concerning, other Government Agency (ies) [OGA].
	This information has been referred to the OGA(s) for review and direct response to you. We are consulting with another agency. The FBI will correspond with you regarding this information when the consultation is completed.
Γ	In accordance with standard FBI practice and pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(7)(E) and Privacy Act exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. § 552/552a (b)(7)(E)/(j)(2)], this response neither confirms nor denies the

For your information, Congress excluded three discrete categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). See 5 U.S.C. § 552(c) (2006 & Supp. IV (2010). This response is limited to those records that are subject to the requirements of the FOIA. This is a standard notification given to all our requesters and should not be taken as an indication that excluded records do, or do not, exist. Enclosed for your information is a copy of the Explanation of Exemptions.

For questions regarding our determinations, visit the www.fbi.gov/foia website under "Contact Us."

The FOIPA Request Number listed above has been assigned to your request. Please use this number in all correspondence concerning your request.

You may file an appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, Suite 11050, 1425 New York Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20530-0001, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's FOIAonline portal by creating an account on the following website: https://foiaonline.regulations.gov/foia/action/public/home. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within ninety (90) days from the date of this letter in order to be considered timely. If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified.

You may seek dispute resolution services by contacting the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS) at 877-684-6448, or by emailing ogis@nara.gov. Alternatively, you may contact the FBI's FOIA Public Liaison by emailing foipaquestions@fbi.gov. If you submit your dispute resolution correspondence by email, the subject heading should clearly state "Dispute Resolution Services." Please also cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified.

The enclosed material is from the main investigative file(s), meaning the subject(s) of your request was the focus of the investigation. Our search located additional references, in files relating to other individuals, or matters, which may or may not be about your subject(s). Our experience has shown such additional references, if identified to the same subject of the main investigative file, usually contain information similar to the information processed in the main file(s). As such, we have given priority to processing only the main investigative file(s) given our significant backlog. If you would like to receive any references to the subject(s) of your request, please submit a separate request for the reference material in writing. The references will be reviewed at a later date, as time and resources permit.

See additional information which follows.

Sincerely.

David M. Hardy
Section Chief
Record/Information
Dissemination Section
Records Management Division

Enclosures (2)

This letter is in response to your request for records responsive to your subject listed above. Enclosed are 42 excised pages of information responsive to your subject. This material is being provided to you at no charge.

For your additional information, records that may be responsive to your Freedom of Information Act request has been transferred to the National Archives. You may desire to direct a request to the National Archives, 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, MD 20740-6001. Please reference the following file numbers:

67-HQ-39021 94-HQ-53910 105-HQ-77346 Serial 65 157-HQ-901 Serial 283 161-HQ-2625 Serial 2 9-HQ-26994 94-HQ-3 SUB 4-7 Serial 2350 94-HQ-34064 Serial 14 94-HQ-4-SUB 2189-Serial 414 94-HQ-1-SUB 5583-Serial 8 94-HQ-48277 Serial 9

EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

- (b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;
- (b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;
- (b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;
- (b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;
- (b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;
- (b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- (b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information (A) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, (B) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, (C) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, (D) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigations, information furnished by a confidential source, (E) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or (F) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual:
- (b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or
- (b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

- (d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;
- (j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;
- (k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;
- (k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;
- (k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;
- (k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service he release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;
- (k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

FBI/DOJ

Mr. Tolson Mr. Belmor Mohr Mr. Parson Mr. Rosen. Louis B. Nichols Mr. Tamm 350 FIFTH-AVENUE Mr. Totter NEW YORK 1, NEW YORK Mr. Holloman Miss Gandy. March 9, 1959 WiRetopping Dear Boss: With further reference to our telephone conversa-tion and your letter of February 11, I have now had a long talk with Eliot Frankel, who is putting together the hourlong program on wiretapping, called "The Big Ear". -This will be presented over the NBC Television Network on March 22, 1959, from 5 to 6 p.m. Frankel was not at all unfriendly toward the FBI but on the other hand, I thought he was distinctly sympathetic. He told me their plan was not to over-do the subject matter, and that among the individuals they will have on the program is a Mr. Warner of Kosacki, New York. He is a lawyer whose family owns the local telephone company. Mr. Warner was arrested after he called an individual advising him the State Police were about to tap his wire. Another person who will be on the program is a Mr. Savarese (phonetic), a New York assemblyman. He is in favor of wiretapping. They will also have Sam Dash of, the Pennsylvania Bar, who is in favor of wiretapping but who also takes the position that the police need it, but he has not been able to make up his mind. Bill Keating, who will be on, is against wiretapping. William Melin of Poughkeepsie, New York, an oldtime Treasury agent, is for it. Howard Surney, Counsel for the Savarese committee, is for it. They are going to show wiretapping equipment. They have taken film at Harvey's Audio depicting some of the new "razzle-dazzle" items, and they have a Professor Baronec (phonetic), a consultant to the New York committee, who is going to discuss a new device which will pick up **REC-39** Letter & mr nichels 11 MAR 25 1959

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO The Director DATE: 3-6-1954

3-6-59

FROM ': J. P. Mohr

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

THE DIRECTOR

J. P. Mohr

THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

The Congressional Record for Thursday, March 5, 1959, has been reviewed and the following items contained therein have been marked for your attention:

mic:vcs

SENATE YULKETIER

Pages 2943-2944

Senator Keating, (R) New York, introduced S. 1292, a bill to prohibit eavesdropping under certain circumstances. Mr. Keating pointed out that under the terms of the bill, unauthorized eavesdropping would be a Federal criminal offense if it occurred in any area under Federal 62-12/14 - jurisdiction, or was for the p urpose of aiding or abetting the perpetration of any Federal offense, or involved the use of facilities of interstate commerce. He went on to state "However, the bill contains detailed provisions under which law enforcement agencies can obtain court orders for eavesdropping under procedures paralleling those applicable to warrants for searches and seizures." A copy of this bill will be obtained and a memorandum prepared.

162-12114-NOT RECORDED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 6-19-90BY 01 199 MAR 30 1959

In the original of a memorandum captioned anddated as above, the Congressional Record for 3.5.1959 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

STAPR 2

fr Dumont . DeLoach McGuire Mr. Wohr. Mr. Parson Mr. Rosen Mr. Tanm. Mr. Tuotter. Mr. Y.C.Syllivan Tele/Room Mr/ Holloma Miss Gandy.

Mr. Tolson

- Mr. McGuire

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Donohue

March 16, 1959

Mr. Louis B. Nichols Executive Vice President Schenley Industries, Inc. Empire State Building 350 Fifth Avenue New York 1. New York

Dear Nick:

Your letter of March 9, 1959, has been received. It was indeed thoughtful of you to furnish this information concerning the program on wire tapping which will be presented over the National Broadcasting Company television network on March 22, 1959.

In the event you receive any additional information which you feel may be of interest to the Bureau, do not hesitate to communicate with me.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely, L Edge II your

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Mr. Nichols refers to previous correspondence and telephone conversation regarding television program called "The Big Ear" scheduled to be presented over NBC network 3-22-59 from 5-6:00 p.m. as a feature of NBC Kaleidoscope." This matter was subject of memorandum Trom Baumgardner to Belmont dated 2-11-59. Letter of acknowledgement sent Mr. Nichols on 2-11-59. (Copy of memorandum and acknowledgement attached) Mr. Nichols in his letter of 3-9-59 has furnished the names of various individuals who will appear on the program and their positions on wire tapping. NYO by letter of 3-10-59 has furnished a complete outline of this program as provided by SAC contact William McAndrew of NBC who stated the program will follow this outline rather than a script. The butline does not mention Federal wire tapping or

Tolson Belmont DeLoach

Mohr _ Parsons. Rosen . Tamm

.C. Sullivan _ Tele. Room _ Holloman .

JDD:ssh

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE IN THE RELATION CONTAINING

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

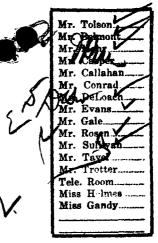
Letter to Mr. Louis B. Nichols

NOTE ON YELLOW (Continued)

the FBI and in Mr. Nichols' letter of 3-9-59 he stated that he has every reason to believe the Bureau will come out all right in the program. NYO stated it will monitor the program and similar action will be taken here.

Louis B. Nichols 1290 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS ROCKEFELLER CENTER NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

May 17, 1963



Dear Mr. Hoover:

You will recall that sometime ago I sent you a copy of a letter dated April 15th, which was issued over the signature of Edgar C. Bundy, Executive Secretary of the Church League of America, Wheaton, Illinois.

I was finally able to secure a transcript of the three hour telecast concerning which the Rev. Bundy mounted considerable attack against the American Bar Association Committee Against Communism.

I decided to take Rev. Bundy on in a head-on clash and have sent him a ten page letter today. Naturally, I had to depend upon my memory and past knowledge in dealing with his tirade against the Bureau. I hope that what I had to tell him meets with your approval.

With best wishes and kind regards.

Sincerely,

LBN (Louis B. Nichols)

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D.C.

JUN 10 1963

Enc.



LOUIS B. NICHOLS 1990 AVENUE OF THE AMERIC ROCKEFELLER CENTER NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

May 17, 1963

Reverend Edgar C. Bundy Executive Secretary Church League of America 422 North Prospect Street Wheaton, Illinois

Dear Reverend Bundy:

I have been informed that you sent out a circular letter under date of April 15, 1963 calling for a top level conference (closed session) to deal with several matters which were enumerated in your letter. Since so many of the facts cited by you in the circular are so inaccurate, I feel compelled to address this communication to you to correct the record and to express the hope that you will recheck your facts and take steps to correct an injustice. It is of course fundamental that you have every right to entertain or express any opinions you desire. However, you like every one else have the duty and responsibility of being accurate in your facts. The anti-Communist cause has suffered set back after set back by its spokesmen being inaccurate in their facts.

Before going into specifics, it would be desireable to briefly introduce myself and set forth the basis of taking issue with you. In this letter I want to make it crystal clear that I am writing to you as a private citizen and in this I do not proport to speak for any organization. I served in the F.B.I. from 1934 until 1957, when I retired as Assistant to the Director. From the time of its inception in 1950, I have had a very close personal relationship with the American Bar Association Special Committee on Communist Tactics, Strategy and Objectives. I have served as a member of this Committee from late 1958 and on the successor Committee on Education Against Communism until the present.

Your records will further show that I have modestly contributed to the Church League of America. In fact I was impressed with your letter of April 9th asking for contributions and laid it aside with the idea of rechecking my budget and making an additional contribution. Then your letter of April 15 came to my attention. Obviously I could not support even an anti-Communist movement, whose responsible head disseminated falsehoods, innuendos and half-truths. I will reserve further judgement pending receipt of your answer to this communication.

EVILL VOLISE





Now as to your letter of April 15th:

You state "a drive is now on to use the American Bar Association to attack Anti-Communists under the guise of fighting Communism".

Just who is spear-heading this drive? You would infer that it is the Committee Against Communism. inference is correct, you are wrong and have disseminated Our Committee has not attacked false information. Anti-Communists. Its members would rise in righteous indignation if even the suggestion was made. attack fakers and any who would sully the fight against Communism for ulterior purposes. To borrow your own words from the transcript of the telecast, which I will refer to later, it would oppose "...these wild characters who come out on a public platform '(who)' five years ago ... couldn't give you a definition of the word, Communism."

You state the move in the Bar Association "started with dissolving of the excellent ... Committee on Communist Tactics, Strategy and Objectives...".

The House of Delegates at its meeting in 1962 approved a recommendation which the members of the old Committee on Communist Tactics, Strategy and Objectives had approved, calling for a consolidation of the Special Committee on Education in Contrast Between Liberty Under Law and Communism and the Special Committee on Communist Tactics, Strategy and Objectives into a Standing Committee on Education Against Communism. This new Committee came into being in August of 1962. This was a move that the "Excellent" Committee on Communist Tactics, Strategy and Objectives had long looked forward to. This move gave real stature to the Committees fight against Communism. It gave it a permanence with its members being appointed on a staggered basis for a term of years.

I have personally known the Presidents of the American Bar Association for many years and there is not a single former President of the American Bar Association who did not fail to give the Committee on Communist Tactics, Strategy and Objectives and its successor Committee their wholehearted support. In fact the current President of the American Bar Association, Mr. Sylvester Smith, for years has been General Counsel of the Prudential Life Insurance Company and prior to assuming the Presidency of the American Bar





May 17, 1963

Association was Chairman of the House of Delegates where he supported our Committee and its recommendations. Mr. Smith is a lawyer of great stature, unswerving dedication to the preservation of the American way of life and an undying foe to the menace of Communism. You would find him out in the front line trenches in any fight against Communism and he in turn would fight with every fibre of his energy to maintain our Committee.

3. You say that the new Committee "is controlled wholly by liberals". In the context in which you use this term you cast a reflection upon the Committee's leadership as well as its members. It is too bad that you did not more precisely define what you meant by liberals. Some of the greatest and most effective fighters against Communism have been true liberals as contrasted by pseudo-liberals.

I know rather well every member of the Committee on Education Against Communism. Each member is dedicated and while our members are progressively minded, in that respect they are truly liberal in their zeal to protect our Constitutional Republic and the safeguards of liberty and freedom. They are by no stretch of the imagination liberal in the sense which the term is most frequently used. These men are conservatives by nature and will yield to no man in their own dedication to the American way of life.

4. You lament your "...dubious privilege of appearing on a three hour television..." program on April 3, in Chicago with Admiral Mott and Mr. Maurice I. Leibman. Mr. Leibman is the Chairman of our Committee, and Admiral Mott has served on the Committee for several years. In participating in this program you were truly honored because Admiral Mott and Mr. Leibman are patriots of the highest order.

I have had a long personal association with each and a far longer knowledge of their records and achievements. In fact Mr. Leibman's senior partner was a classmate of mine at Kalamazoo College some 33 years ago. Their records speak far more eloquently by deeds than I could by words and I would do them a dis-service by placing in issue their character, loyalty and record of achievement, which no words or innuendos of yours are capable of sullying.

5. You say, "They made some of the most ridiculous statements concerning the work of the F.B.I. and Anti-Communists that anyone could imagine".





May 17, 1963

I have delayed writing you until I could personally review the evidence including a careful study of the verbatim transcript of the 3 hour television program on April 3. I believe in giving credit where credit is due and am happy to commend you for one of your statements on the program:

"...one statement we do make over and over again from the public platform and in print, 'Never make a statement or lay a charge unless you have absolute documented proof... or a statement that you would be willing to make under oath and in any Court of Law'... that is the rule which we follow".

Unfortunately, Reverend Bundy you don't practice what you preach, otherwise you would not have made the charges you did in your letter of April 15.

6. You say: -

"...Mr. Leibman ... stated that J. Edgar Hoover concocted figures and used gimmicks in regard to the Communist internal threat when he went before Congressional meetings in order to secure appropriations for the F.B.I. ...".

Here is exactly what the verbatim transcript shows Mr. Leibman said:

"I don't like to play the numbers game. Mr. Hoover, unfortunately, has had the problem of having trouble about appropriations in certain quarters, or opposition from certain groups, because of a low number of Communist members, or because he has so well infiltrated at times. I would take the position that if there were one Communist that Mr. Hoover ought to have all the money he wants. That's my objection to the numbers game. I don't think he had to justify it on that basis. I say that his expertise is good enough for me, but the danger is that those figures are read publicly without any caveates—pretty soon people are trying to find Communists under the bed — — and this would be very counter-productive".

The foregoing statement by Mr. Leibman grew out of your very proper reference to the danger of those who do the Communists work. You then quoted from Mr. Hoover's statement before the House Committee on Un American Activities on March 26, 1947, wherein Mr. Hoover was dealing with the

record he has over these many years, and that we have a source to go to with information and let the experts re-





May 17, 1963

You yourself replied, "Well, I don't think that is a disagreement. I think that all of us agree on that — agree with Mr. Hoover.

8. You then complain that Admiral Mott and Mr. Leibman hold, "...that we should teach the children in the public schools about the philosophy of Communism and the history of Communism only".

You don't say that the major premise of this telecast was based upon the education against Communism. The program initially suggested by the "excellent" Committee on Communist Tactics, Strategy and Objectives centered around education and the contrast between Communism and liberty under law. This was not a program of detection, identification and apprehension of Communists.

Admiral Mott pointed out that the American Bar Association was - "encouraging all the Bar Associations, State and Local, in the United States to get out and see what they could do about encouraging introduction of courses about Communism in contrast to liberty under law, in the public school."

At another point, Admiral Mott was more precise in his reasoning when he said - "...we must know about our own country and its heritage before we can have a stick against which to measure some other set of rules such as the Communists have".

If you disapproved of the position of these two lawyers on April 3, then why did you not courageously confront them in debate on the television program? You had ample opportunity but you elected to wait until your letter of April 15th, and I am sure you had no intention of having such letter disclosed. This I do know, had your lawyers read the transcript as I have they would never have permitted you to make the untrue charges contained in your letter of April 15.

9. You then say that Admiral Mott and Mr. Leibman - "... had many slighting remarks to make about anti-communist 'amateurs'

Wasn't it you who in this program spoke at length about amateur anti-communists. You yourself say - - "...there are a lot of amateurs that have jumped on the anti-communist band wagon and they charge like Don Quixotes on their horses slaying windmills; and they haven't done their homework. They are not prepared to do it".



10. You then say that the two men told you their Committee was working with various organizations, and I quote you - "...the American Legion recently entered into an unholy alliance with the National Education Association to print so-called study material on communism".

What is wrong with joining forces with other organizations in the fight against Communism? Surely you are not questioning the integrity, loyalty and patriotism of these two great American organizations. Haven't you yourself had a long association with the Legion? What better allies could one have in the education against Communism than the educators themselves? What more potent force for good could there be in education against communism than the American Legion, the National Education Association and the American Bar Association?

Just what is unholy about the alliance between the Legion and the National Education Association?

In spreading the gospel of Christianity isn't it more important to take the message to the "sinners" rather than to the "saints". At least that is what I have always been taught in the Methodist Church in which I was raised. Incidentally, you should know that the great majority of Methodists have not been infected by the "social justice" bug, despite the articulate mutterings of a small corporals guard whose ranks are diminishing from day to day.

ll. I now come to the most serious misrepresentations in your letter where you claim to have alarming information including "actual documents" that "... certain personnel within the Federal Bureau of Investigation are being used ... to discredit and destroy true patriots and intelligent anti-communist leaders".

While I retired from the F.B.I. $5\frac{1}{2}$ years ago I would still consider myself a competent witness on the F.B.I. I know the personnel and I know the character and principles of J. Edgar Hoover. I say to you that your statements are false and do not represent the practice or policy of the F.B.I. You have been derelict in your duty if you have not already presented what ever evidence you have to J. Edgar Hoover. I know from past experience that he would promptly investigate such a matter and if there was the slightest indication of improper acts he would swiftly take the necessary administrative action.



12. You then refer to the F.B.I. policy of not making evaluations. You do correctly quote Mr. Hoover's well known position. Then you say — "..certain personnel of the F.B.I. ..are now being used to appear on platforms ... and give a clean bill of health to organizations which have consistently supported left wing causes..."

Have you called these instances to the attention of Mr. Hoover and if so, what did he say?

F.B.I. personnel are meticulous in erring on the side of caution. Just what organization did they clear or in response to a question did they not merely say the organization has not been cited, and were they quoted correctly?

After all, Reverend Bundy your letter of April 15 is a striking example of your inability to quote people correctly and I would give you the credit for having a higher degree of intelligence than the average person. In your biographical sketch in your publication, "Price List for Publication of the Church League of America", page 12, the statement is made that you had the highest average in your senior class at college out of a class of 500, with a rating of 97.8. This is indeed commendable and I congratulate you. This very fact, however, makes your misrepresentations even more shocking, because you should know better.

What then is your motivation? Has the F.B.I. affronted you? Is it professional jealousy? Have you received information which could be erroneous, or is it the outpouring of a colossal ego seeking recognition?

Surely it is not the burning zeal to render service, otherwise you would have gone straight to the F.B.I. and if you thought they were wrong, laid the facts before them. I have never known the F.B.I. not to face reality. It is a human organization — it can make mistakes but when it does it is the first to turn heaven and earth to correct them.

13. You then say, "...these F.B.I. personnel are ridiculing the efforts of established anti-communist groups and individuals in our nation. I am not referring to the so-called 'lunatic' fringe."

Just who did you have in mind? And what, when, where and how has F.B.I. personnel ridiculed anti-communists? Who were the anti-communists? Have you referred these facts to Mr. Hoover?



After all you are actually attacking Mr. Hoover because no F.B.I. official makes formal addresses without first having their addresses reviewed and approved. The F.B.I. has strict policies on what statements can be made and what statements cannot be made. The chief criteria of course, is truth and a factual basis for the statements.

If F.B.I. personnel have made such "ridiculous statements" why? Was it because someone under the guise of patriotism was commercializing the Holy Crusade to preserve our way of life and thus bringing down on other sincere loyal anti-communists, public ridicule and scorn? Was it because of wild and intemperate charges? Was it because of bumbling tactics which destroyed effectiveness of patriots doing their duty? Was it because some otherwise well intended persons equate anti-anti-communism with communism?

Was it because with the best of intentions facts that were true years ago are asserted as still being true today, when as a matter of fact those charged with wrong doing have seen the error of their ways and have done all within their power to undo the wrongs of other years? If this be the case isn't the doctrine of personal salvation and redemption as dynamic today in Christian thought and deed as it ever was?

14. You then say that we need "...to coordinate our efforts and to help each other out when attacks are made and plots are made against anti-communists ..." In this I agree. One of the great tragedies in the fight against Communism is the fact that there has not been unity of effort and purpose.

In this fight there is no room for petty differences. When misunderstandings occur among anti-Communists they should get together and compromise their differences, but if the purpose is to get together to attack either the F.B.I. or the American Bar Association Committee on Education Against Communism, the American Legion or the National Education Association, then you are rendering a disservice to the cause you serve.

The F.B.I. stands on its record and needs no defense in the hearts and minds of Americans everywhere. The American Bar Association Committee on Education Against Communism and its members likewise have a proven record and the members individually can well take care of themselves.





May 17, 1963

This has been a much more lengthy letter than I would have preferred writing. It was necessary however to give you the bill of particulars which you failed to set forth in your letter.

Your letter of April 15 is a grave injustice to America's front line of defense against internal subversion just as it is an injustice to a group of loyal, patriotic men who devote their time and their money to carrying on a dedicated effort. It is your duty to correct your injustice either by withdrawing your letter of April 15 or giving this letter the same distribution. In the interests of unity I would prefer that you correct your own mistake.

I would like to hear from you as to your efforts before I take further steps. I will even be glad to sit down and visit with you if you happen to be in New York. Likewise, I would like to inquire if your conference has been held, that you were calling in your letter, and what were the results. If the conference has not been held, would persons other than those to whom the letter was sent be invited, if so, I would like to attend.

Sincerely,

tomi B musols

Louis B. Nichols

Mr. Tolson Mr. Belmon Mr. Mohr. Mr. Casper Mr. Callahan. Mr. Confad Mr. 7 Mr. F.vans Mr. Gale Mr. Rosen Mr. Pollivan l'ave Mr. Trotter Tele. Roops Miss Himes Miss Gandy-13 JUN 25 186

Louis B. Nichols 1290 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS ROCKEPBILER CENTER NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

June 11, 1963

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In connection with my controversy with Edgar C. Bundy, upon my return to the office, I received a letter from him dated May 31st, a copy of which is enclosed, along with a copy of my reply.

With best wishes and kind regards.

Sincerely,

(Louis B. Nichols)

76 JUN 26 1963

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D.C.

SCA acrosured

PERSONAL

62-104576-

Mr. Louis B. Nichols **Executive Vice President** Schenley Industries, Inc. 1290 Avenue of the Americas New York 19, New York

Dear Nick:

I have received your letter of June 11th,

with enclosures. Thank you for keeping me advised

about the Bundy situation.

Sincerely.

JEH

MAILED 30 JUN 1 8 1963 COMM-FBI

> NOEE: Mr. Nichols, a former Bureau official, is on the Special Correspondents' List. He previously sent a copy of a ten-page letter to Edgar C. Bundy refuting numerous statements made by Bundy in attacking the American Bar Association, two officials of that organization and indirectly the FBI. Bundy, of course, is well known to the Bureau. He is a charlatan, sex pervert and professional anticommunist of the

Jun 18 12 27 PM 163 REC'D MAIL R

DON WHELF OW

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

DeLoach

Gale . Tavel Trotter

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* * .	OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 AND 1962 EDITING GRA GEN. REG. NO. 27 UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT		Tolson DeLoach	
() ·	Memorandum	ь6 · ь7с	Mont. Bistop Casper Callahan Conrad	
τδ :	MR. TOLSON	DATE: May 28, 1969	Gale Rosen Sullivan Tavel	
FROM :	C. D. DE LOACH	1 - Mr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. Bishop	Trotter Tele. Room Holmes Gandy	
SUBJECT:	THE J. EDGAR HOOVER FOUNDA' INQUIRY FROM "THE WASHINGTO			
	5:45 p.m. on Tuesday afternoon, M stood that I was Secretary of the Bo Hoover Foundation. I told her this sidering all the current furor about to have some information about The her what she wanted to know.	was correct. She stated that tax-exempt foundations that	he under- Edgar t con- she desired n. I asked	
CAPY RETAINED IN FERSONNEL RECORDS UNIT	whether or not the Director had any connection with the Foundation. I stated he did not. She wanted to know if the Director guided the policies of the Foundation, specifically the financial policies. I told her my first answer stood, that the Director had nothing to do with the Foundation. She then asked what the Foundation did with the money in the Treasury and I asked her what she meant. She then stated she wanted to know what activities were carried on by the Foundation. She was advised of the minor number of scholarships given to local teachers who attend seminars at the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, during the summer. She was also told of the small number of scholarships given to needy students attending local colleges. She was specifically advised that the Foundation was quite young and therefore had not had an opportunity to carry out many of its worthy aims and objectives at this time. wanted to know if she could see the books of the			
CAPY RETA	wanted to know if she could see the books of the Foundation, particularly insofar as financial contributions are concerned. I told her she could not. She then asked whom she could contact in order to obtain this privilege. I told her she would have to get in touch with the current President of the Foundation, Louis B. Nichols. She stated she would try to get in touch with him, however, she understood he was out fishing on a boat. I stated this might be true, but I knew nothing of his whereabouts.			
!	CDD:hcs (3) JUN 8 1560	CONTINUED OV	ER	
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MEMORANDUM TO MR. TOLSON RE: THE J. EDGAR HOOVER FOUNDATION

ACTION:

: 4. 74

I realize the futility of talking with anyone from "The Washington Post," but I did want to make certain the record is clear insofar as the Director's connections with the Foundation are concerned.

B

May 9, 1972

Mr. Louis B. Nichols Route 1, Box 419 Leesburg, Virginia 22075

Dear Mr. Nichols:

You, as President of The J. Edgar Hoover Foundation. requested to be advised concerning the disposition of the \$5,000 furnished by the Foundation to the Federal Bureau of Investigation Recreation Association by your letter of September 13, 1971. At that time, you requested the funds be applied to some broad general educational purpose not already provided for by the FBI appropriations.

The entire amount was expended to purchase law books for the library at the new FBI Academy at Quantico, Virginia. books were obtained from West Publishing Company, and in line with your request I am enclosing a copy of the purchase order and invoice relating to the purchase transaction.

The books include Corpus Juris Secundum, United ElicLosureStates Code Annotated, and other basic law reference books. Funds or these books were not included in FBI appropriations.

MAY 9 - 1972

FBI

Very truly yours.

30 May 12 1972

Daniel J. Green Treasurer

Enclosures (2)

Tolson Feit. Campbell

Mohr . Bishop

Callahan Casper

Dalbey

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() - Mr. Robert F. Sagle

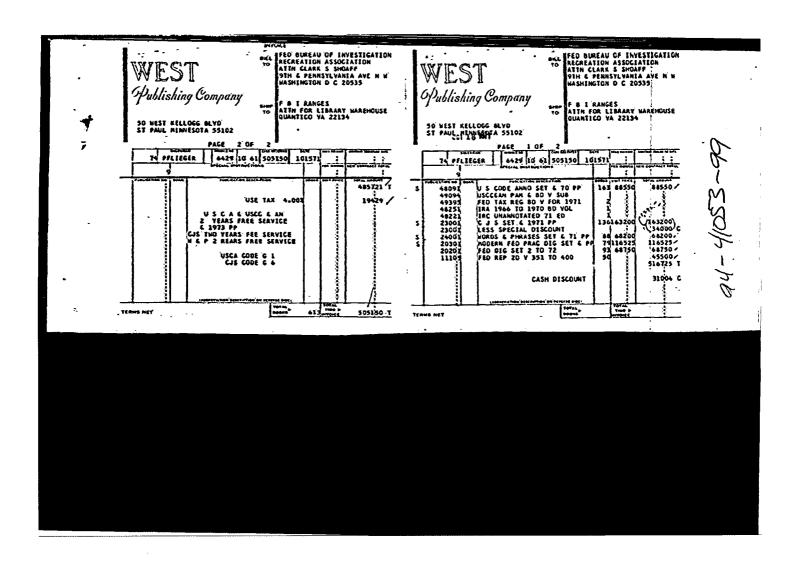
Reeves and Harrison Suite 500 1701 Pennsylvania Ave., N. W.

Waldington, D. C. 20006

NOTE: See memorandum 5/8/72, captioned FBIRA, THE J. EDGAR HOOVER FOUNDATION, Callahan to Mohr, DJG:dmn.

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September 21, 1973

Mr. Henry J. Duel President Southeastern University 501 Eye Street, N.W. Washington, D. C. 20024

Dear Mr. Duel:

Confirming our telephone conversation on September 18, the J. Edgar Hoover
Foundation continues its scholarship award to worthy students of Southeastern University who are employed by the FBI.

Our check for \$5,000.00 is enclosed herewith. The administration of this award program is to be in your best descretion. However, our auditors and the Internal Revenue Service will require a full and complete report on the expenditure of the funds at the end of the academic year 1973-1974.

With best wishes and kind regards.

Sincerely,

REC-19

Louis B, Nichols

99-4109

nclosure Lecshume / R. ST-111)
c: The Honorable Clarence M. Kelley

NOT RECORDED 172 OCT 29 1973

Oct 4 11 58 Apr. 73

Messrs. C. D. DeLoach

N.J.L. Pieper

R. F. Sagle

REC'D ASSISTALT DIRECTOR

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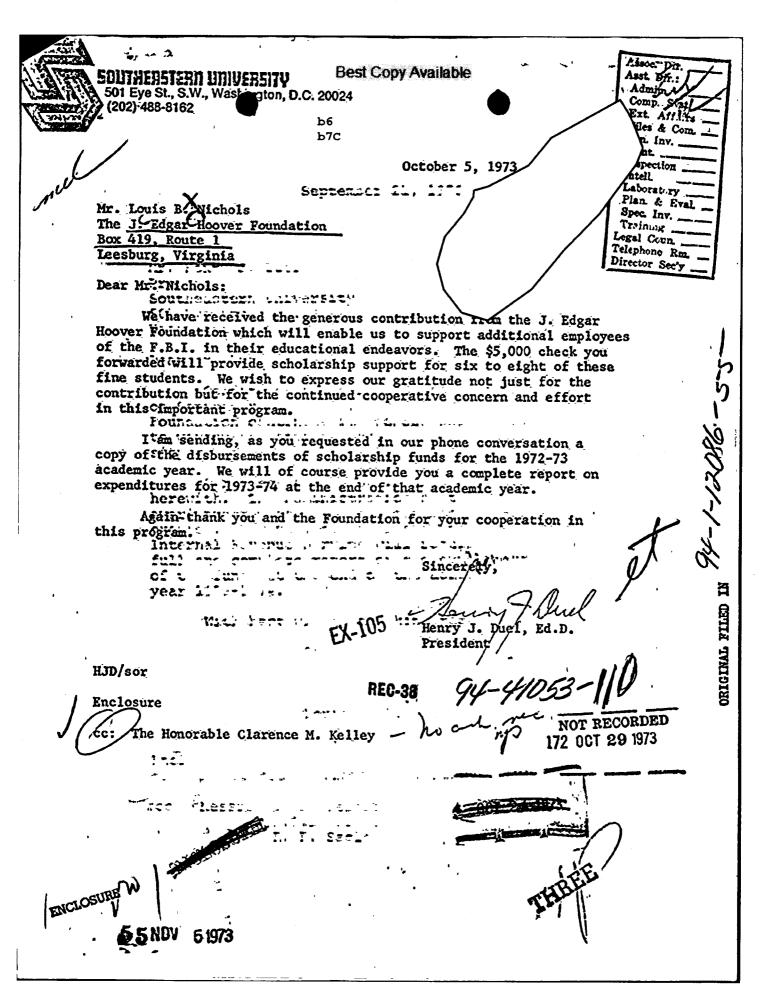
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* **

b6 b7C UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT emorandum September 19.1973 MR. WALSH D.J. GREEN BY FROM SUBJECT: FBIRA **BOOK INVENTORY** Recently, the Administrative Division took over responsibility for the purchase and sale of books as an accomodation to members of the FBIRA This activitity had previously been handled by the Training Division from the FBI Academy at Quantico. Included among the books transferred from the Training Division to the Administrative Division were 1, 100 copies of the book "J. Edgar Hoover On Communism which were purchased with a grant made by the J. Edgar Hoove Foundation in 4/69. Originally, 4,400 copies of this book were purchased with the grant and distributed to various educational institutions and other activities to contribute in the fight against communism. In 5/73, arrangements were made with the Foundation to dispose of 500 copies of the book to a group in the Cincinnati, Ohio, area. Proceeds paid to the Foundation. Remaining books were to be distributed to National Academy trainees until the supply of books originally obtained under the grant was depleted. The 1, 100 books included among those now in the possession of the Administrative Division constitute part of the supply to be used for the National Academy trainees. In order to insure that these books are not mingled with the FBIRA books, these books are being sent to the FBI Academy for storage until such time as they can be distributed to the National Academy trainees by the Training Division. This is for information and record purposes. 1 - Mr. Conley DJG:sch NOT RECORDED 191 pg: 18 1973



SOUTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY

501 EYE STREET, S.W. WASHINGTON, D. C. 20024

(ESTABLISHED 1879)

(202) 488-8162

J. EDGAR HOOVER FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

b6 b7C

1972-1973 Academic Year

Fall Term 1972		E00	ASSIGNED
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Spring Term 1973	,		9
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	TOTAL AWARDED	\$4,227.60	

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ENCLOSURE	

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94-41053-

July 31, 1974

Mr. Louis Be Nichols President and Director The J. Edgar Hoover Foundation Box 419, Rt. 1 Leesburg, Virginia 22075

DE

Dear Mr. Nichols:

On July 19, 1974, you advised Mr. Thomas J. Jenkins, Assistant to the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, that the Board of Directors of The J. Edgar Hoover Foundation had decided to purchase the personal library of J. Edgar Hoover and present this library to the Federal Bureau of Investigation Recreation Association(FBIRA) for use by employees and students participating in training programs at the Academy at Quantico, Virginia.

The FBIRA is privileged to accept Mr. Hoover's personal library and the other officers of the Association join me in expressing our appreciation for this generous and memorable gift.

In your letter of July 24, 1974, to Mr. Jenkins you requested written acknowledgement that the FBIRA is not a private foundation, that the gift will be used solely for the purposes for which made and that the Foundation be advised of any change of exempt organization status.

Assec, Dir. Dop. AD Adm. ... Dop. AD My. _ Asst. Dir. Afnia.

Comp. Syste. Ext. Affairs

1 - Mr. Robert F. Sagle Assistant Secretary and Treasurer

1 - Mr. Jenkins

1 - Mr. Ponder

1 - Mr. Mintz

1 - Mr. McDermott

- Mr. Jamieson

TELETYPE UNIT

Mr. Louis B. Nichols

The FBIRA is a tax-exempt organization under Internal Revenue Code Section:50i (c) (7) which covers organizations and associations operated exclusively for pleasure, recreation and other non-prefit purposes. Associations exempt under this Section are required to file yearly tax returns on Form 990 as well as Form 990 T if unrelated business income is earned. Appropriate filings are made annually. The FBIRA is not a private foundation.

The volumes will be maintained in the Academy
Library where they will be available to all students receiving law
enforcement training. Each volume will be appropriately inscribed
to show it is from Mr. Hoover's personal library and was obtained
from the Foundation.

In the event there is any change in the exempt organization status it will be brought to your attention.

Very truly yours,

Daniel J. Green Tressurer

THE J. GAR HOOVER FOUNDATE

July 24, 1974

Officers And Directors

LOUIS B. NICHOLS Box 419, Rt. 1 Leesburg, Virginia 22075

President and Director

JOHN S. BUGAS 16025 Northfield Drive Southfield, Michigan 48075

Director

C. D. DOLOACH Perluns Road Greenwigh, Conn. 06830

Director and Secretary

HARVEY FOSTER American Air Lines 633 Third Avenue New York, New York 10017

WILLIAM G. SIMON 533 Fremort Ave. South Los Angeles, Calif. 90017

Vice President and Director -

N. J. L. PIEPER 52400 Coguna Key Drive, S.E. St. Petersburg, Florida 33705

ROBERT F. SAGLE Suite 500 1701 Pennsylvania Ave. Washington, D.C. 20006

Assistant Secretary and Treasurer

Thomas J. Jenkins, Esquire Deputy Assistant Director of the Administrative Division Federal Bureau of Investigation 9th & Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Tom:

Apropos the presentation of Mr. Hoover's personal library to the FBI Recreation Association, I am enclosing copies of form letters which our auditors have suggested we Z use with grantees in order to comply with the Tax Reform Act of 1969.

As you will see from these, it is essential that we basically receive written acknowledgment that the donee is not a private foundation, that we are advised that the grant is used solely for the purposes for which made and that we are advised of any change of exempt organization tion status.

With best wishes and kind regards

Sincerely,

Low Michale

Louis B. Nichols

Enclosures

AUG 12 1974

COPY

FORM OF INQUIRY LETTER

[Letter ad of Individual or of Prente Foundation Donor]

Make and address of prospective granteel

[Date]

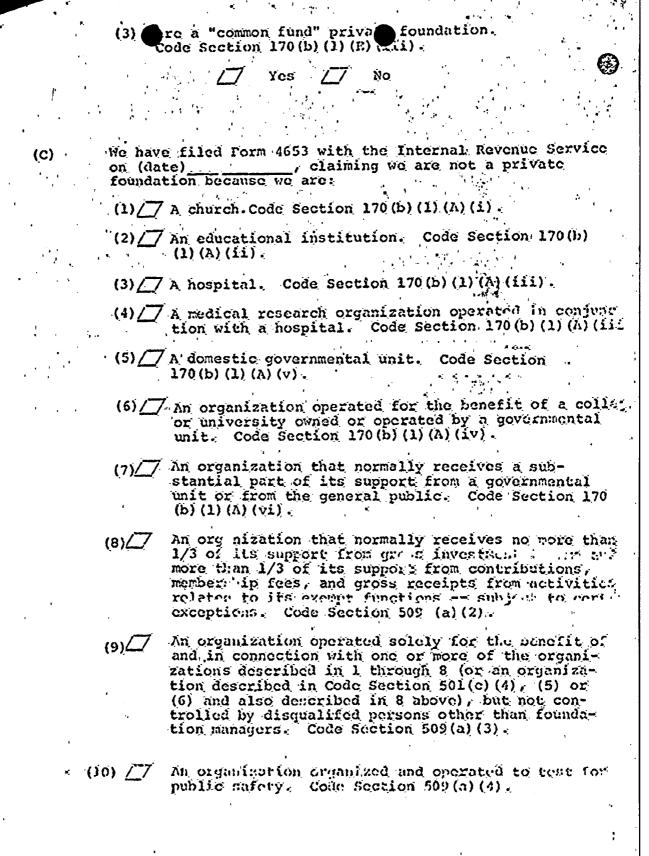
Gentlemen:

In connection with a possible contribution to you, it is necessary to know if you are a private foundation, a private operating foundation or are exempt from private foundation status, according to the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended by the Tax Reform Act of 1969 ("Code").

please have your chief executive officer or counsel place an X in the boxes which apply to your organization, countersign the enclosed copy of this letter and return it in the enclosed self-adddressed stamped envelope.

- (A) // We are a domentic federal, state or local government. I unit. Code Section 170(c)(1).
 - We are an organization organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, and organized in the United States. Code Section 170(c)(2).
 - We are a war veterans' organization, fraternal society or cemetary company. Code Sections 170(c) (3), (4) or (5).
- (B) Two are a private foundation within the meaning () Code Paction 509 (a). If we are a private conduction, wes
 - (1) are a private operating foundation. Code Sections 170(b)(1)(E)(i) and 4942(j)(3).
 - (2) within two and one-half months after the close of our taxable year in which contributions are received, we shall make qualifying distributions as defined in Code Section 4942(g)(1) or (2) which are treated as distributions out of corpus in an amount equal to 100 percent of such contributions (two and one-half month private foundation). Code Section 170(b)(1)(u)(ii).

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(D)	If he claimed status as a privor claimed that we are not a p	te operati	ng foundation dation,	
. 1	The Internal Revenue Se	rvice has g	ranted our	
•	☐ Private operat	ing foundat	ion status,	
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, i				
(E)	We have not yet filed Form 465 Service, but we plan to do so operating foundation status / foundation status.	claiming /	/ private	ine.
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Terms and Conditions of Grants to Private Foundations

- 1. Grantor's Expenditure Responsibility. The Grantec acknowledges the expenditure responsibility of the Grantor and undertakes to cooperate fully with the Grantor in the exercise of its expenditure responsibility including without limitation the Grantor's exercise of due diligence to investigate and any other efforts and the Grantor's establishment of procedures supplementary hereto:
 - (a) to see that the grant is spent solely for the purposes for which made;
 - (b) to obtain full and complete reports from the Grantee on how the grant is spent; and
 - (c) to make full and detailed reports to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The Grantor's determination of what investigations, efforts and procedures are necessary to exercise its expenditure responsibility shall be binding and conclusive on the Grantes.

2. <u>Purposes of Grant</u>. This grant and any income therefrom may be spent only for religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals within the meaning of section 170(c)(2)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended (hereinafter "Code"), as further specifically limited by the statement of purposes in the Grant Letter. Grantor has not earmarked the use

94-41053-118

of the grant or any portion thereof for any named secondary grantee and do not retain the power to use the Grantee to select any secondary grantee.

3. Repayment. The Grantee will promptly repay the Grantor any funds granted which are not used for the purposes of the grant within the period stated in the Grant Letter. The Grantee will promptly repay the Grantor any funds granted and diverted to any use not in furtherance of the purposes of the grant. The Grantor's determination of any such diversion shall be conclusive and binding on the Grantee.

4. Reports from Grantee.

(a) Specific Purpose Grant. (i) If a grant is for a specific purpose as stated in the Grant Letter, then within sixty days after each (insert date of end of Grantor's taxable year) occurring during the period of this Grant as stated in the Grant Letter, the Grantee will provide the Grantor with a full and complete report on the use of the funds granted and the progress made by the Grantee toward accomplishing the purposes for which the grant was made:

(ii) Within 60 days after completion of the use of the grant funds, the Grantce will provide the Grantor with a final report detailing all expenditures made from such funds (including salaries, travel and supplies) and indicating the progress made toward the goals of the grant.

(b) Capital Grant. If the grant is for capital endowment, capital equipment, general support or other capital purposes as stated in the Grant Letter, then within 60 days after each of the next three (insert date of end of Grantor's taxable year). Grantee will provide Grantor with a full and complete report on the use of the principal and the income (if any) from the grant

funds. If before the end of that period, Grantee demonstrates to the satisfaction of Grantor in the later's sole discretion that the principal and the income from the grant funds and the property purchased therefrom is not being used for purposes which would result in liability for tax under section 4945(d) of the Code, the Grantor may in its own discretion allow such reports to be discontinued.

- (c) Copies of all the foregoing reports must be kept by the Grantee for a period of at least four years after completion of use of the grant funds or the period specified in the Grant Letter, whichever is later.
- (d) Grantee consents to Grantor making available at its principal office a copy of the Grant Letter and the Terms and Conditions, and a copy of each report received from the Grantes.
- Recordkeeping Procedures. Grantee must at all times during the period specified in the Grant Letter, and for a period of at least five years after the end of that period, maintain its books and records to show separately the funds granted by the Grant Letter, any income therefrom and the charging thereto of expenditures made in furtherance of the grant purposes as described above. Grantee must make such books and records available to the Grant reasonable times.
- 6. Taxable Expenditures. Grantee will not use any of the funds granted:
- (a) to carry on propaganda, or otherwise to attempt to influence legislation, within the meaning of section 4945(d)
 (i) of the Code;

- public election, or to carry on, direct or indirectly, any votes registration drive within the meaning of section 4945(d)(2) of the Code;
- (c) for any grant to an individual or to an organization which is not exempt from private foundation status; and
- (d) for any purpose other than the charitable purposes specified in section 170(c)(2)(B) of the Code.
- 7. Qualifying Distribution. In order that this grant constitute a "qualifying distribution" for purposes of the Grantor, if at the time of payment of this grant (or any portion thereof) Grantee is a private non-operating foundation, Grantee will meet the requirements of section 4942(g)(3)(A) of the Code by making, not later than the close of the first taxable year after the taxable year in which the grant (or any portion thereof) is received, a qualifying distribution as defined in section 4942(g)(1) or (2) of the Code in an amount equal to the grant (or the portion thereof) and which is considered as a distribution out of corpus. Grantee will provide Grantor with adequate records or other sufficient evidence showing that the arguments are
- 78. Change of Exempt Organization Status. Grantee will immediately inform Grantor of:
- (a) any change in its status as an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Code, and
- (b) any change in its status as an organization exempt from private foundation status, as a private operating foundation.

9. Withholding of Grant. In case of any violation by the Grantee of these Terms and Conditions or of any provisions of the Code or the regulations thereunder, Grantor reserves the right to withhold all future payments of this or any other grant to the Grantee. Grantor's determination of such violation shall be binding and conclusive on the Grantee.

Terms and Conditions of Grants to Public Foundations

- therefrom may be spent only for religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes or for the prevention of cruckty to children or animals within the meaning of section 170(c)(2)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended (hereinafter "Code"), as further specifically limited by the statement of purposes in the Grant Letter. Grantor has not earmarked the use of the grant or any portion thereof for any named secondary grantee and does not retain the rower to cause the Grantee to select any secondary grantee.
- 2. Change of Exempt Organization Status. Grantec will immediately inform Grantor of:
- (a) any change in its status as an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Code, and
- (b) any change in its status as an organization exempt from private foundation status according to section 502(a) of the Code.
- 3. Withholding of Grant. In case of any violation by the Grantee of these Terms and Conditions or of any provisions of the Code or the regulations thereunder, or any change in Grantee's status referred to in paragraph 2 above, Grantor reserves the right to withhold all future payment of this or any other grant to the Grantee. Grantor's determination of such violation or of such change in status shall be hinding and conclusive on the Grantee.

94-41053-118



THE . EDGAR HOOVER FOUNDATION

Assoc. Dir. Dep.-A.D.-Adm Dep.A.D.Inv. Asst Dir.; Admin. Comp. Syst. Ext. Affairs Files & Com. Gen. Inv.

Ident. Inspection Intell

Laboratory Plan & Eval Spec. Inv.

Training . Legal Coun. Telephone Rnd

Officers And Directors

LOUIS B. NICHOLS Box 419, St. 3 Leesburg, Virginia 22075

President and Director

JOHN S. BUGAS 26025 Northfield Drive Southfield, Michigan 48075

C. D. Del,OACH Perfuns Road Greenwich, Conn. 06830

Director and Secretary

HARVEY FOSTER American Artines 10 So. LaSaile St. Chicago, BL 60603

Director

WILLIAM G. SMAON 2404 Wishire Styd. Los Angeles, Cald. 90057

Vice President and Director

N. J. L. PIEPER 5240 O Coquina Key Drive, S.E., St. Petersburg, Florida 33705

Treasurer

ROBERT F. SAGLE Suite 500 1701 Perinsylvania Ave. Washington, O C. 20006

Assistant Secretary and Treasurer

April 18, 1975

Honorable Clarence M. Kelley Director Federal Bureau of Investigation United States Department of Justice Washington, D.C.

Dear Clarence:

Our Board of Directors is holding its 1975 annual meeting here on the morning of June 10, and we would like you to join us for lunch thereafter, as you were able to do two years ago.

If your schedule permits, please join us at the Carriage House in Georgetown at 12:30 P.M., June 10.

With every good wish,

Sincerely

MAY 1 1975

Presider

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Copy made for Tele. Rm.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

MR. WAISH

DATE: June 17, 1974

FROM

J. P. DUNPHY

SUBJECT: J.

J. EDGAR HOOVER FOUNDATION TRUSTEES

J. EDGAR HOOVER F.B.I. BUILDING

The Director is scheduled to attend a luncheon with the Trustees of the J. Edgar Hoover Foundation on Wednesday, June 19, 1974. Mr. Callahan has requested a memorandum be prepared for the Director in response to an inquiry as to what the Trustees of the Foundation can do in the new building to assist in honoring Mr. Hoover.

It does not appear that assistance will be needed at this time from the Trustees in that several items are already under consideration or under construction to honor the former Director.

Exhibit

An exhibit has been designed for the tour route on the mezzanine level. It was approved by my memo of 4/3/74. It will consist of Mr. Hoover's desk and chair from the conference room appropriately arranged. A large photograph nearby shows him as a young man. In addition, an enlargement of a photograph taken in his later years will be included, possibly the Okamoto photograph which appeared on the cover of Business Week magazine. Several display cases are planned to contain a few of the more significant awards he received and other memorabilia. Photo of model attached.

The Exhibit will be so located to permit groups desiring to remain an extra period of time to do so. It should be a very significant tribute to Mr. Hoover.

Consideration was given to the establishment of SEB 12492 Hoover memorial room some place in the building to contain items associated with the former Director. It was felt, however, that a room containing such memorabilia as the years passed would become a dust-collecting, uninviting area which could very easily be ignored by the general public and Bureau employees. We decided upon the desk exhibit on the tour-route as a significant, meaningful display.

1 - Mr. Jenkins

1 - Mr. McDermott

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Memorandum J. P. Dunphy to Mr. Walsh Re: J. Edgar Hoover Foundation Trustees J. Edgar Hoover F.B.I. Building

Painting

The Society of Former Agents' local chapter is considering the commissioning of a portrait painting of the former Director for use in the conference room in the Executive Office area on the 7th Floor.

Building Name

The Building is, of course, named after Mr. Hoover, and the words "J. Edgar Hoover F.B.I. Building" will be above the center entrance on Pennsylvania Avenue.

It thus does not appear that there is any area at the present time where the Foundation could be of assistance. It is suggested the Director, after informing them of the steps being taken to honor Mr. Hoover, may wish to advise the Trustees that their interest in offering assistance will be kept in mind in the event additional means of memorializing Mr. Hoover are felt appropriate in the future.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.